CUBA.

The Sufferings of the Spanish Troops -De Rodas' Nepotism-The Situation in New York.

An arrival from Havana brings the following news to July 17:-

The Spanish Soldiers Unable to Stand the Ulmate. The following despatches have lately been received at the palace. The first is from General

Puello, who proceeds to say:

As I observed to your Excellency before leaving Havana with the battalion of marine infantry. those men will fight but cannot stand the field in our climate with the system of warfare adopted by the rebels. You have a proof of it in my first encounter near Nucvitas. Hereafter I must, as much as practicable, avoid attacking again, and maintain myself on the defensive until you can send us acclimated men, or negroes, as suggested by Conde Valmaseda. After the first march, two hundred of my men have entered the hospitals. Valmaseda and Bemgasi can make no progress with the few men at their command. With the rains and sickness prevailing now not much could be done, even if we were reinforced by 15,000. I am, therefore, of opinion it would be best to evacuate all the ports we hold, have the sea ports attended by the navy, and proceed at once

to protect the Western District.
The following comes from Brigadier Lesca:-My friends the volunteers will be happy to operate under my command. Send me at least 2000 of them to help my holding the principal points in my neighborhood. With the rains and sickness it is out of the question to think of active operations in the field.

As a confirmation of the above, the Voz de Cuba published on the 13th the article headed "One effort more," the most interesting part of

which I translate. It proceeds thus:—
We have a chief who inspires complete and absolute confidence. We should anticipate his Let him ask us for the resources he may judge necessary to terminate the war. Let us place at his disposal all that is left us in the way of means, strength, and blood, that we may in the end quietly enjoy what we earn in this war. If the resources are scarce, as they are likely to be with the Government, let us call and fill its vaults with the capital we still hold. It is certainly not a bad business that for which an amount is risked to save the balance. If soldiers are wanted to occupy the vast extent of territory in the central part of the island, here are our gallant volunteers who are ready to shed their generous blood for the country as soon as their gallant general will suggest it. If the plans of the campaign or military combinations make it necessary to evacuate some of the points we hold, let it be done at once, no matter ow important may be the interests abandoned. The salvation of the country is the first thing to be attended to, and we have sufficient property of the traitors to make up for the losses of the loyal. Immense have been the sacrifices realized up to date, but it is not enough, and a further effort is to-day more necessary than ever. Our revenue has diminished mate-rially, while the war expenditures have increased in proportion. But what of that, if the pockets of the Spaniards are always open to sustain the cause of the country? They will not be closed when it is known that the money taken out of them will be well employed. The mother country cannot and must not for the present send us any more soldiers, and it would be unjust and cruel ask her to do it at this season of the year Why, then, if every Spaniard is born a soldier, should we not shoulder muskets, and thus honor ourselves? For such a purpose it is not necessary to appeal to coercion. Take one-fourth, one-third, one-half of the volunteers of Havana, if necessary, to send against the enemy, and you will shortly see them replaced by others who have not assumed the uniform, because they believed that those actually under arms were more than sufficient to preserve order. Although our triumph is undoubted, we should not allow the enemy to complete his work of devastation and extermination, or until the epidemic, threatening to ex-

Such is the condition of affairs with the Spaniards. Sufferings of the Spanish Troops. You can form some idea of the sufferings of the Spanish soldiers who have come over the sea within the last eight months to fight for the integrity Espanol. When the battalion of the Quinton arrived here a few days since there were only thirty men to be counted, and these looked meagre, sickly, and were half naked. eight hundred men went out in the battalion from Havana. The matter was worse so far as concerns the battalion of Reus. Eleven hundred men, comprising this body of troops, marched away from Santiago two months ago. Two hun-

dred and fifty soldiers were all that were left of

tend in the central district, invades all the

it on the 22d of June last. De Rodas' Nepotism. General De Rodas has not, so far, differed much from his "illustrious predecessors."

have often heard the old story of nepcusm charged upon the Governors-General of Cuba, and indeed it is one of the most prominent national vices. The new Captain-General comes out with fair and flattering promises; "he would restore the country to peace and the inestimable blessings of Spanish rule." To believe what he says, one would be almost tempted to credit the story of autonomy which is spoken as likely to be offered some day or other soon to the Cubans But the foot of the oppressor is everywhere

What do the Creoles clamor most loudly for ? The government (of the people by the people. Now, look, and see if such an idea as that ever entered De Rodas' head. Here is a list of the members of his own family who came out with him to aid in governing the country, and who are to be supported in easy places generous money of the Cubans:-Manuel Fernandez Rodas, Fernando Fernandez Rodas, F. Fernandez Rodas, Gabriel Fernandez Duro Antonio Fernandez Duro, Cesareo Fernandez Duro. Instead of going out to the field of battle, where these Fernandez Duro and Fernandez Rodas might encounter a few stray balls from the enemy's muskets, they are all expected to remain quietly in Havana, and receive into their pockets large quantities of balls, but such only as are made of silver and gold.

It is well known that Mr. Lemus has been less sanguine in relation to the success of the new republic than many other sympathizers and helpers. He held that the revolution was begun one year too soon. The venerable ex-Pre-sident of the Junta has been much esteemed by Americans since his arrival here in his official capacity.

The New York World of this morning has the following items:-

The Removal of Lemus.

Senor Morales Lemus, "Envoy of the Cuban Republic" to the United States, and President of the Cuban Junta in this city, has been removed, and Mr. Macias, it is said, has been appointed in his place. Mr. Lemns, it appears, was charged with being responsible for the late disastrous failures of the organization in sending off expe-

ditions of men and munitious from this port, It is said that a number of recruits for the Cuban army are about to bring suits against the Junta to recover the \$30 per month, in gold, offered by them at the time of collistment. The Junta appear to refuse to pay any except those who enlisted at their own headquarters. The recruits will also sue for the \$500 bounty, in

FIRST EDITION | gold, offered them, and for their clothes, etc.,

Prospect of the Fillbusters' Release To-day-What Became of the West Hoboken Camp. There is hope for the fillbusters at last. They will be discharged from Fort Lafayette in time to see the light of to day, or, at all events, that of to-morrow. We can hardly explain why their release has not been ordered before. Marshal Barlow has simply said that they were "not yet ready to let them go." During the past two days District Attorney Pierrepont has spent most of his time in examining into the case of the filibusters, and consulting with the Secretary of State, as well as with Mr. Barlow, on the

subject of the release of the prisoners.

He yesterday telegraphed to United States Commissioner White, from his country seat, saying a boat would leave this afternoon for Fort Lafayette, carrying a number of the United States authorities, and notifying Mr. White to be ready to accompany the party. It appears from this that Mr. Pierrepont contemplates the discharge of the filibusters to-day, and intends that the Commissioner shall proceed to the fort and go through the form of an examination of the prisoners, after which they will probably be discharged on their own recognizances. The number of filibusters confined at the fort is 124, all of whom were men under Colonel Ryan, and

aptured about a week ago on Gardiner's Island: The fifty filibusters who were captured at the West Hoboken camp, on Tuesday night last, were never sent to Fort Lafayette as reported. They were taken on board a steamer, but, beore they had got half way to the intended place of confinement, their release was ordered, and

The stories which have been printed and re cited concerning an alleged breach between Mar-shal Barlow and District Attorney Pierrepont, over filibuster affairs, are all without foundation. Except so for as they are enabled to act together by the commissions of the President authorzing both of them or each of them to order out the military and suppress expeditions, their duties are entirely separate and dis-tinct; it being the duty of the Marshal to act as an executive officer, and arrest, without con-sulting anybody, all persons found violating the laws of the United States, while the District Attorney follows up the prosecution, and moves to hold or discharge the prisoner, as he shall think most proper, after the hearing. The commissions sent separately to Mr. Pierrepont and Mr. Barlow are worded alike, and each authorizes the holder of the commission to act separately or conjointly. Thus far they have acted together

WENDELL.

Another Fierce and Feroclous Philippic Against Grant Wendell Phillips discourses as follows in the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week, under the

head of "Forgotten Promises: General Grant was commended to the country as a man of few words, but sure to mean even more than he said, and to do far more than he would condescend to promise. The few words he had uttered were all carefully gathered up and made the most of. The weighty sentences of the Delphic oracle were never studied with more anxious care than were his rare and brief

A man who speaks so seldom and with such deliberation may fairly be presumed to weigh all he says, and each sentence so treasured and built on is a pledge, to which the nation may not unreasonably hold him. When he said, in 1866, "I never could have believed that I should favor giving negroes the right to vote, but that seems to me the only solution of our difficulties, men felt assured that on this point he might be trusted, and hence almost expected the countenance which his inaugural gave to the fifteenth amendment. Indeed, General Grant may be said to have been elected more on the promises he had incidentally made than on any express con-

et with the Chicago Convent Why, then, is not martial law proclaimed? Is the promise forgotten? He cannot claim that circumstances have changed. Georgia, Texas, and Mississippi remain still in the same condition, so far as their relation to the nation is concerned, as they were when General Grant recommended this course to Andrew Johnson. Has life grown any more secure there? know that every trustworthy witness who gets audience of the President brings him evidence that the same anarchy prevails. Does the great captain eat his own words? Are there any in-fluences in the White House that blind the eyes which saw so clearly while in the camp? have sometimes wished that some clear-headed and keen-sighted adviser could approach the President. But, after reading this, we know no one who could put the duty in a clearer light than the President himself has placed it two

years ago. Assassination for opinion is as frequentoyal men flying, or hiding, for safety, while Rebels are firing salutes under Confederate flags in Southern capitals! Is it a King Log with a paper sceptre that sits in the White House? We were told that if we made a soldier President we should have a strong government, full of decision; one that could not be bullied. 'For all we have seen in four months, we might as well have had in the White House clumsy James of England, who always fainted at the sight of a Gloomy prophets feared that under Grant we should have a coup d'etat, and that he would take possession of the Government. Thus far it seems more likely that Beauregard will make a coup d'etat and take possession of Grant. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Summer Resorts. The wonder of the White Mountains this season is the Mount Washington Railway. This stupendous work is now entirely finished and in operation from the base of the mountain to the Tip-Top House, in front of which the iron horse may be daily heard snorting. The depot at the base of the mountain is six miles from the Fabyan place, or seven miles from the White Moustain House. The railroad ascends the mountain in a tolerably straight course, follow-ing the general line of the old Fabyan bridle upper depot is 2685 feet above level of the sea, or 1117 feet above the White Monutain House. This leaves a grade of 3600 feet to be overcome, as the height of the mountain is 6285 feet above the level of the sea length of the road is two miles and thirteen-sixteenths. The heaviest grade is twelve inches to the yard, and the very lightest one inch to the foot. A part of the course is over "Jacob's Ladder," the staging portion of the old bridle-path lying just above the point where the trees are left behind. The railroad takes : generally straight line, however, curving slightly only to maintain a direct course, It has been proposed to build a railroad up the side of the Rigi, in Switzerland, and Mr. Otto Gruninger, a Swiss engineer, has been examin-ing the Mount Washington Railway the present season, with a view to the construction of the same upon Mr. Marsh's plan. The length and inclination of the road will be about the same The cool weather of early summer has lightened the travel to the White Mountains materially. The usual rush begins, however, in the latter part of July. This season is likely to be shorter than usual. The leading houses in the lake and mountain regions of New Hampshire are under the same management as last season Visitors to the summit of Mount Washington now have their choice of three routes—the rail-

way, the carriage road from the Glen side, and the bridle path from the Crawford House.
George William Curtis is at Ashfield for the summer. Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther, Manager Grau, and Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are at Bath, L. I. Mount Desert Isle is the most fashionable resort among the people of Maine. The season at the White Sulphur Springs is to be inaugurated to-day with a masquerade ball, among the managers of which are Gen. Robert E. Lee, Blacque Bey, the Turkish Ambassador; Henry A. Wise, and Gen. R. L. Walker, of Vir-

BROWNLOW.

He Does not Affiliate with the Democracy. Brownlow, the ex-Gubernatorial Parson of Tennessee, who supports Senter for Governor, and is being just now quoted as having entered into a compact to resign his place in the Senate to let in Andrew Johnson, has written a card, in which he repudiates A. J. in toto, and gives the following blast at the Democracy in general:-In conclusion, I have no confidence in that organization known as the Democratic party, either North or South. I can never act with that organization, nor support any man for office who, I have reason to believe, will be controlled by its partisans. Indeed, if I desired to bring the devil out of his lair, and secure his active co-operation with me in politics, I would proclaim myself a Democrat of the Rebel-conservative school. The organization is choke-full of hatred of the United States Government, and paying the fish-like smell of "States rights," it is unsavory to the nostrile of modern progress. There are but two parties left in this country—the diminishing party of Democracy that brought out the Rebellion; and the rapidly growing party of National Republicans, who advoing all, irrespective of birthplace or color. To this party I belong, and with it and my country I propose to sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish!

Concerning Senter, the Parson says:-So far asithe representations named concerning me, and also as to your being disfranchised in the event of Scuter's election, have been made by native Tennesseeans, they are made by un-mitigated demagogues, who do not themselves mitigated demagogues, who do not themselves believe a word of them, and they are made for the purpose of misleading you. So far they have been made by persons of Northern birth, they are made by unprincipled men, devoid of self-respect or responsibility, that they may use your votes for their own political purposes. My advice is, beware of both. They are not your friends. To follow their counsels will only lead you astray. You well know that I have ever defended your cause; that I have never misdirected or forseaken you. I have never misdirected or forsaken you. Gov-ernor Senter is a good man. He is running as a Republican. He stands squarely upon the Republican platform, with Grant and Congress, the great Republican party, and the entire Republi-can press, on franchise, the fifteeeth amendment, and on education. I have known him and General Stokes for twenty-five years. I have closely watched their political course, and I give it as my candid opinion that Governor Senter's personal character is the better of the two; that his political record is more consistent, and that in point of ability and statesmanship he is far superior. Do not allow vourselves to be used by political demagogues. Do not forsake your political friends. Governor Senter will be elected by an overwhelming majority, and also by a majority of the Republicans of Tennessee, and should you be found to have arrayed yourself against him in force, what will be your position? You cannot afford to put yourself outside the Republican party, and you do not want to array against yourselve the great mass of those who have heretofore stood by you and ever maintained your rights To Andrew Johnson he pays the following

I take this occasion to say that, as highly as I esteem the friendship of the Republicans of Tennessee, I do not not want the good opinions of such as deem me capable of selling out the Republicans of Tennessee to the Rebels, or of forming an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Andrew Johnson.

GENERALITIES.

A Great Sea Battle. A novel sight was witnessed a few days ago by Mr. Gaffany, who lives at Bodega bay, Cal. While ploughing near the coast, his attention was directed to an unusual commotion in the water, nearly a mile from shore, which proved to be a conflict between five sword fishes and a sperm whale. The ocean was quite calm, and they neared the shore their movements could be plainly seen. The whale was no match for his smaller antagonists, who seemed to understand his only means of defense, and dis-played considerable knowledge of tactics in parrying with their formidable ad-versary. In making their thrusts into his sides they would keep clear of his tail, one blow of which would have been fatal to them. With maddened fury the huge monster of the deep would strike right and left, causing the water to boil by the force of the blow-and then he would dive deep to escape the relentless fury of his tormentors, but he was followed and soon brought to the surface. Deep gashes could be seen in his sides, and the blood flowed freely. The fight was witnessed for nearly an hour when the whale, in the agony of despair, started for the shore, flinging himself upon some low rocks, and soon died from the effects of his wounds. Gashes two feet deep and six feet long were made in his sides. Many from the neighboring city went to see him. He was between fifty and sixty feet long. The third day the tide high enough to float him from the rocks, and he floated out to sea.

The Day of Miracles is Not Past. The Nashville (Tenn.) Press and Times has been informed by a gentleman, who is both truthful and intelligent, that a young man by the name of Rowell, of Bell's Depot, was struck suddenly deaf and dumb, on the 19th instant, whilst en route to Memphis from his place of residence. It seems that out of mere sport, when the newsboy came around and offered him a paper, that he feigned to be both deaf and dumb, and in this way annoyed the vender of the latest Memphis apers no little. The newsboy passed on, but the unfortunate joker never spoke again. When he began to realize the extent of his misfortune, he got off the train, bound for Memphis, at Mason's depot, and took the first train that came along for Bell's depot. On the train he indulged in loud lamentations and cries, as if sorely distressed.

The affair excited intense interest among his fellow-passengers, and on his arrival home, so soon as he stepped out on the platform, he seized a pencil and a bit of paper from a citizen in the crowd, and wrote, "Struck dumb on ac-count of my folly;" and continued weeping in most piteous tones. There seemed to be no doubt about the matter. When young Rowell left that morning for Memphis he could both hear and speak without difficulty, and his loss of these senses, under the circumstances, is a most astounding incident.

Admiral Fisk, Jr., gets his Clatches on Another Road.

The Toledo Blade announces that "the controversy between the Eric and the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railways has been amicably adjusted, and in such a manner that the settlement brings with it important benefits to both roads, to the country at large, and more especially to our own city. The basis of the arrangement between the companies is substantially as follows: The Eric management is to be represented in the Wabash directory. The road from Decatur to St. Louis, a project in which the Wabash has a vital interest, s to be built as contemplated by the Wa bash; the Wabash road will operate the road from Naples to Hannibal, at which point it will connect with the contemplated road to Kansas City, known as the Moberly route, connecting at Kansas City with the Kansas branch of the Pacific Road. This is a consummation of great value to the section of country in our State through which the continuation of the Atlantic and Great Western Road is to be made, and especially so to this city, as the terminus of the Broad Gauge. Toledo will be thus placed on one of the great highways of the continent, and made doubly sure of its high position as a rail-road and commercial centre. With the contemplated Northern road, which will invite and seure connection with several of the leading lines of the State, our railway system will be

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

How the Compromise About the Irish Church Bill was Brought About -Progress of the Insurrection in St. Domingo.

The Paraguayan War-Futile Attempt to Assassinate Count d'Eu-The Failure to Board the Brazilian Iron-clads.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

How the Compromise Between Lords and Com-mons Was Effected. By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 23 .- The compromise on the rish Church bill was the result of fear on the part of the peers of the consequences threatened by a collision of the two Houses of Parliament. On Wednesday night, the Tory lords held a large meeting at a private residence, and resolved to repudiate the Marquis of Salisbury, and put themselves under the lead of Lord Cairns. The latter was authorized to make peace with the Ministry and express the willingness of the peers to yield. Yesterday, Lord Cairns sought an interview with Earl Granville, and gave in the submission of the peers; whereupon the Cabinet agreed to the compromise announced last night. The prompt and loud expression of popular indignation terrified the Lords. And thus has been potsponed for awhile the threatened agitation.

This Morning's Quotations. London, July 23—A. M.—Consols for money, 93%; for account, 93% @93%. U. S. Five-twenties at 83. Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 94%; Atlantic and

Great Western, 24%. Liverpool., July 23—A. M.—Cotton steady; midding uplands, 123,64; middling Orleans, 13d.; the sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Sales of the week, 54,000 bales, of which 12,000 were for export and 7000 for speculation. Stock, 353,000 bales, of which 193,000 are American. Shipments of cotton rom Bombay to the 20th, according to private ad-lices, 12,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, July 23-P. M .- Consols for money, 9314 or account, 93%. Stocks quiet; Atlantic and Great Western, 23. LIVERPOOL, July 23 .- P. M .- Cotton affont, 634,000

LONDON, July 23-A. M .- Refined Petroleum, 1s.

bales, of which 31,000 are American.

Peas, 39s. Red Western Wheat, 7s. 2d.

HAVRE, July 23—Cotton buoyant, both on the spot

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Later News by Steamer. New York, July 23.—The steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall the 15th, brings only \$5000 in treasure from California. The fourth was finely celebrated at Panama and Aspinwall. Another Conspiracy. Senors Holguin and Vojerario were arrested

quera. Attempt to Assassinate Count d'En. Valparaiso dates of June 17 state that an at-

tempt has been made by three Paraguayans to assassinate Count d'Eu, but the assassins were captured and shot. Progress of the Paraguayan War. An attempt by Paraguayans to board the Brazilian iron-clads resulted in all being killed. Lopez has still a half dozen steamers above

Azacurra. The Allies were about to pass the

river Yuqueri and force Lopez into Bolivia. Peru in Tranquillity. Peru and Lima dates to June 27th; state that everything is tranquil in Peru and business is reviving. The custom houses at Arica and Arequipa, which were destroyed by the great earthquake, are to be rebuilt.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Progress of the Insurrection-Confidence of Bacz, By Cuba Cable. HAVANA, July 23 .- Advices from St. Domingo

to July 12 have been received here. The town of Azua is besieged by the insurgents. President Baez has sent troops to aid the garrison, and is confident of success in suppressing the rebellion. The Dominican schooners Capatilla and Altagracia have returned from the bay of Samana; also General Hungria, who came by the land route. The republic is generally quiet.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Progress of the French Cable. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, July 23.—The vessel having on board the French cable has been signalled off Highland Light.

A Prize Fight.

BANGOR, Me., July 23.—A prize-fight for a ourse of \$300 took place yesterday afternoon at Pusham, seven miles from this city, between Marseilles Baker and Charles Belcher, soth of this city. Six rounds were fought, when the fight was declared for Belcher on a foul. Both men were pretty well punished.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Arrival of Cubans-What they Say. pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 23 .- The steamer Liberty as arrived here with a large number of Cubans. One of her passengers with whom I conversed says things are quiet in Havana and the surrounding country, and that there are scarcely any indications of the existence of a revolution. A private despatch received here announces George Peabody's

arrival last evening at the White Sulphur Springs.

Death of an Ex-Governor. DETROIT, July 23 .- Ex-Governor Henry H.

Crapo died at his residence in Flint this morning. Mr. Crapo was Governor of Michigan from 1865 to 1869, having been twice elected to that position.

The Weather lat the Sea-Side The following was the state of the thermome-

er at the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning;-Atlantic City, S. E., cloudy. Thermometer. 68.

Long Branch, W., hazy. Thermometer, 68. Cape May, N. W., cloudy. Thermometer, 68.

FROM WASHINGTON.

"Canterbury Hall" in Ashes.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, July 28.—Canterbury Hall, one of our old landmarks, was this morning destroyed by fire. Canterbury Hall was, in days gone by, the fashlonable resort of the elite of Washington. For a number of years before the war it was closed, but during the war it was kept in full blast as a concert saloon. The fire was believed to be the work of an incendiary.

The New York Post Office. Notwithstanding the fact that certain rings in New York are throwing obstacles in the way of the speedy building of the new New York Post Office, Architect Mullitt declares his intention of proceeding rapidly as possible, and let the rings do their worst.

The Naval Academy.

Fort Madison, situated on the north side of the Severn river, has been transferred to the Navy Department for the service of the Naval Academy. The superintendent, Vice-Admiral Porter, thinks of converting it into an artillery drilling-ground.

The Burning of "Canterbury Hall," Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, July 23 .- Canterbury Hall, on Louislana avenue, near City Hall, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$10,000 or \$15,000, on which there is \$5000 insurance. The building was constructed nearly fifty years ago as a theatre.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Markets by Telegraph. Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 23.—Stocks firm and steady. Money at 7 per cent. Gold. 1859, 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123½; do. 1864, do., 121½; do. 1865, do., 121½; do. do. new, 120½; do. 1867, 120½; do. 1868, 120½; 10-40s, 110½; Yirginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 87; Canton Co., 62; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 214½; Erie, 29; Reading, 94½; Hudson River, 184½; Michigan Central, 132½; Michigan Southern, 105½; Michigan Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107½; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 152½; Western Union Telegraph, 36½

ACUATICS.

Harvard vs. Yale—The Great Race at Worces-

ter Te-day.

The annual race between the Harvard and Yale crews takes place at Worcester to-day. The following are the names of the respective

G. Washington Drew, 70 (stroke), Winterport, Me. W. Amasa Copp, '69, New England village, Mass. William Henry Lee, '70, Chicago, Ill. David McCoy Bone, '90, Petersburg, Ill. Edgar Davis Coonley, '71, Greenville, N. Y. Roderick Terry, '70 (bow), Irvington, N. Y. Harvard.

Harvard.
F. O. Lyman, 71 (stroke), Hilo, Hawaiian Islands. Theophilus Parsons, 70, Brookline, Mass. Joseph S. Fay, Jr., Boston.
Grinnell Willis, 70, Cornwall, N. Y.
George Irving Jones, 71, Templeton, Mass.
Nathaniel Goodwin Read, 71, Cambridge, Mass.

These crews contain none of the classes just graduated, and no freshmen. The average weight of the Yale crew is about 163 pounds; that of Harvard something less. The Yale boat, built by Elliot, is 53 feet long, 21 inches wide, and weighs 175 pounds. The Harvard boat is senors Holguin and Vojerario were arrested at Panama on the 9th, charged with conspiracy against the government in the interest of Moshas trained so rigidly as has been usual in pre-

vious years; yet all are called good men. The freshmen crews which are also to contend to-day are made up of the following men:-

Vale. John Payne Studley (stroke), Derby, Conn. William Lee Cushing, Bath, Me. Frank Gerard Bond Swayne, Columbus, Ohio. Elbert Hamilton Hubbard, Sioux county, Iowa. Lucius Sylvius Boomer (bow), Chicago, Ili.

Harvard. Robert Shaw Russell (stroke), Boston, Mass. Alanson Tucker, Boston, Mass. William Caleb Loring, Boston, Mass. Eugene Treadwell, New York. George Huntington Gould, New York. Henry St. John Smith (bow), Portland, Me. The freshmen are thought to be pretty equally

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, July 23, 1869.

Our Money market is improving, but very slowly and loans continue at 7 per cent, on call and at Sorl's per cent, for discounts, with apparently no down-ward tendency. The unyleiding tone of the market is entirely due to the condition of the banks, which continue to plead poverty of resources. The weekly statement of Monday next will enlighten us as to their real position, but we doubt if it will show any increased strength upon which a hope may be based of a speedy reduction in the rates. Discounting is almost entirely limited to street operators, who are, as usual, prompt in taking advantage of circum-stances. The only chance of an improvement in this direction is in the resumption of a more liberal policy on the part of the banks. At present the sign are not very encouraging.

There is a very moderate demand for gold to-day,

There is a very moderate demand for gold to-day, and the fluctuations are very slight. Sales at the opening and at noon were reported at 135%.

Government loans are extremely quiet, but a slight advance in prices is reported at Whelen Brothers', No. 105 S. Third street.

The Stock market was characterized by increased firmnest, and there was a moderate degree of activity. State loans were neglected. City sixes were taken at 100% for the new certificates. 94% was bid for the old.

Reading Railroad was quite active and advanced

Reading at 47½ (647½; Pennsylvania Raiiroad was rather stronger, selling at 56½; Catawissa Raiiroad preferred improved ½, selling at 37½, b. o. 56½ was bid for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 124 for Camden and Amboy Raiiroad; and 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie Canal shares were neglected. 20% was bid for schuyikill Navigation preferred and 36 for Lehigh

Coal shares were dull and nominal. In Bank stocks there were sales of Northern Liber-In Passenger Railway shares nothing was done

70 was offered for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thir-teenth and Fifteenth; and 58% for West Philadel-PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

\$2000 Pa 5s, trf.opg. | 100 sh Read R. s30. 475d 10ts. 90 | 100 do 860. 475d \$3000 Pa 6s, 3 se, d. b.107 | 200 do 860. 475d do 860. 475d do860, 475 do ...830wn, 475 do47.31 do,....860, 475 do... 2d&1.47 8 do.....18.47:31 do.....010. 475 400 200 100 500 200 300 100 400 100 100 100 sh Cata Pf. b60, 37 kg 100 sh Reading RR. 47 kg do...b5&1.47½ do...c.47½ do....c.47½ do....b10.47*31 do.is.b30wn.47-8 do...s5&i.ls, 47 do....830wn, 47¼ do.....830, 47¼ do.....b10,47°31

.135½ 11:15 " .135½ 11:45 " .135½ 11:46 " .135½ 11:48 " MESSER, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

-U. S. & of 1881, 120% & 120% & 0. 1862, 123% & 123% & 120

do.....6.47 8-61

30 Year 5 per cent. Cy., 1074@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19½; Gold, 135%@105½; Sliver, 129@131.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 120½@121; 5-20s of 1862, 123%@123½; do., 1864, 121½@121½; do., Nov., 1865, 121½@122; do., July, 1865, 120½@20½; do., 1867, 120½@120½; do., 1868, 120½@120½; 10-40s, 110½@110½; Pacifics, 107½@108. Gold, 1355½.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:-

From the Herald.

"The markets in Wall street continue to exhibit even more than their usual summer dulness, noticeable not so much in the falling off in the amount of the dealings, although these are below the average, but in the absence of the excitement so usual about the Stock Exchange, and the general appearance of almost idleness as compared with the rush and confusion of a month ago. To-day did not form an exception to this condition, at least during the morning and early afternoon hours, although a slight awakeningmoccurred after the second call. The market opened steady, with moderate activity, at almost the closing figures of last night, and continued without special features until the first call, finctuating within an extremely narrow markin. At the first call prices were steady, but succeeding that a slight improvement occurred up to the period of the second call, at which most of the railways were a fraction higher than in the morning, Pacific Mail sympathizing in the advance.

"The steadiness of the general list was shared by the Governments at the opening, prices on the first call exhibiting but slight alteration from the closing figures of last night. At the noon call, upon informathe Stock Exchange, and the general appearance of

call exhibiting but slight alteration from the closing ingures of last night. At the moon call, upon informa-tion of a firm tone in the market on the other side and a stronger feeling in gold here, there was a marked improvement, which was maintained at the last call, the market closing steady. The transactions during the day were light. The foltransactions during the day were light. The fol-lowing were the closing prices at half-past five o'clock:—United States 68, 1881, registered, 120% 68 120%; do. do., conpon, 120%, 68 120%; do. 5-208, regis-fered, 121%, 68 121%; do do., conpon, 1862, 123%; do. do., coup-pon, 1865, 121%, 68 121%; do. do., coup-on, 1864, 121%; do. do., coup-pon, 1865, 121%, 68 121%; do. do., coup-on, 1867, 120%, 68 120%; do. co., coup-on, 1868, 120%, 68 120%; do. 10 408, registered, 100%, 68 100%; do. do., coup-on, 110%, 68 110%; currency bonds, 101%, 68 108.

"Gold opened this morning at 135%, and advanced quickly to %, from which it fell again to %, and ranged during the greater part of the day between quickly to \(\frac{1}{2}\), from which it fell again to \(\frac{1}{2}\), and ranged during the greater part of the day between these extremes, reaching 135% at 5 o'clock. The tendency to the higher figure was due in part, besides the heavy shipments of species, to the parliamentary crisis in England, which is franght with the gravest danger. A Cabinet crisis there has always been sufficient to produce very severe disturbance in money circles. We may well then look with alarm upon the present attitude of the Lords and Commons as one capable of producing the most afflicting results. The report of the Gold Exchange Bank for to-day furnishes the following items:—Gold cleared, \$50,203,000; gold balances, \$1,575,677; currency ba'ances, \$2,108,844. The disbursements of cois interest were \$262,042. The steamer Weser took with her \$150,000 in specie, and the Missouri \$450,000, making an aggregate of \$530,000.

"The aggregate amount of proposals submitted to the Sub-Treasurer to-day for the \$1,000,000 Government gold, advertised to be sold, was \$1,975,000. The awards were as follows:—\$100,000 at 135-20; \$200,000 at 135-20; \$200,000 at 135-20; \$200,000 at 135-20; \$250,000 at 135-20; \$250,000 at 135-20; \$350,000 at 135-20; \$250,000 at 135-20; \$250,000 at 135-20; \$250,000 at 135-20; \$360,000 at 135-20; \$250,000 at 135-20; \$360,000 at 135-20; \$360,000 at 135-20; \$250,000 at 135-20; \$360,000 at 1

these figures, and transactions are reported at five and six towards the close. Discounts are also easier, the extreme range being eight to twelve per cent, with the bulk of business between these figures."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 23.—The Flour market remains without noticeable change. There is some inquiry from the home consumers to supply the immediate from the home consumers to supply the immediate wants, but no demand for shipment. Sales of 600 harrels, including superfine at \$5.65-25, extra at \$5.50 (65-87)c, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6.6750, prime do. do. at \$6.25(6-75, 400 do on secret terms, Ohio do. do. at \$6.50(8), and fancy brands at \$9.610 50, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$6.12 to \$6.25.

ranges from \$6.12 to \$6.25.

The market for Wheat is quiet but steady. Sales of red at \$1.40@1.55 for old, and \$1.50@1.53 for new Delaware, Jersey, and Maryland. Rye is steady, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at \$1.35@ 140. Corn is scarce and firmer. Sales of 400 bushels yellow at \$1 15@1 18, and 8000 bushels Western mixed at \$1 10@1 12. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 776-79c., and Southern and Pennsylvania at 686-75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait. Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$44 per ton.
Whisky is held at \$1.04@1.10 \$\text{g}\$ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

New York, July 23.—Arrived, steamship Donau, from Bremen. Guy S.—Arrived, steamship Denau, from
FORTHESS MONROE, July 23.—Passed in for Baltimore—
Barque Hunter, from Sagua; brigs Alfred, from Conception; and Chesapeake, from Demerara; and barque Otte.
Passed out—Barques May Queen and Lapwing, for Rio;
brig Cleta, for West Indies; and brig Halifax, for Nova
Scotia.

QUEENSTOWN, July 28. — Arrived, steamships Java and The Queen, from New York.
SOUTHAMPTON, July 23. — Arrived, steamship Silesia, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJULY 23.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, Barbados, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Br. brig Posie, Holder, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr W. B. Glenn, Small, Amesburyport, Audenried, Norton & Co.

Schr W. B. Glenn, Small, Amesburyport, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Eliza B. Emery, Clayton, Boston, do.
Schr Eliza B. Emery, Clayton, Boston, do.
Schr Julia Garrison, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr Statesman, Newton, Washington, do.
Schr Statesman, Newton, Washington, do.
Schr Ella Fish, Willey, Portland, Borda, Keller Nutting.
Schr Maggie M. Weaver, Waver, East Cambridge, do.
Schr Bensie Morris, Allen, Boston, do.
Schr Bensie Morris, Allen, Boston, do.
Schr Sallie B., Bateman, Boston, do.
Schr Sallie B., Bateman, Boston, do.
Schr E. T. Allen, Risley, Boston, do.
Schr E. T. Allen, Risley, Boston, do.
Schr E. T. Allen, Bridgeton, do.
Schr E. D. Cordery, Graco, Salom, Schr E. D. Cordery, Graco, Salom, Schr Armenia, Cole, Georgetown, D. C., Caldwell, Gorden & Co.

& Co.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Georgetown, D. C.,
Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, Providence,
Schr Kate V. Edwards, Al'en, Providence,
Schr H. G. Hand, Taylor, Boston,
Tug Fairy Queen, Perkins, Havre-de-Grace, W. P. Clyde Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Oc.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with make, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with make, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with make, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barque Sarah B. Bale, White, 10 days from Matanxas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr Hillen, Atwood, 10 days from Calais, with laths to D. Trump, Son & Co.—ressel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr I. A. May, Baker, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker loc Co.

Schr Mary Milnes, Parker, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker loc Co.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, 6 days from Richmond, Va. with granite to Richmond Granite Co.

Schr Beta, Brown, 6 days from Boston, with ice to captain.

tain.
Tug Hudsen, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merribow, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. AT QUARANTINE.
Brig Deborah Soule, from Cardenas.

Brig Deboran Soute,

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Liwin, Del., July 21.—Ship J. C. Boynton, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, two barques, and two brigs, names not known, went to sea to-day, together with all the ressels before reported at the Breakwater.

LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.
Brig Mary M. Williams, Fickett, hence, at Cardenae 15th Instant.

Brig Arctic, Blenkhorn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Buenos Ayres 7th ult.

Sohr Izetta, Smith, hence, at Mayaguez 29th ult.

Schr Marv A. McCann, Gilligan, at Havana leth inst., loading for Philadelphia.

Schr Reading RR. No. 34, Burke, hence, at Pawtucket coth inst. Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, hence, at Boston 21st inst. Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, hence, at Boston 21st inst.